Storage Tank (Above Ground)

Hazardous Waste Storage Area (HWSA)

One 30 gallon soluble oil waste ank used for collection of contaminated oils for recycling is located at the HWSA.

Alpha-Bravo Fuel Farm(B/208)

Bulk storage of RP-1 and RJ-1 f r use on rocket engine tests. Potential kerosene contamination exists around tanks and fu el lines. Spill containment around the tanks consists of a concrete berm with a dirt bottom.

Three RJ-1 steel tanks with a ca pacity of 8,000 gallons each.

Two RP-1 steel tanks with a capa city of 30,000 gallons each.

Alpha Test Area

One 7,000 gallon capacity steel P-1 tank is located on the Alfa Test Stand.

One 500 gallon capacity RP-1 re laim tank is located between test stands Alfa 1 and 3. The tank contains approximately 95% RP 1, 3% water and 2% oil.

Two 1,000 gallon capacity trichlo ethylene reclaim tanks are located between the Alfa 1 and 3 Test Stands. The tanks typically co ntain 95% trichloroethylene, 3% RP-1, and 2% water.

One 3400 gallon capacity trichlor ethylene tank is located at the Alfa 3 Test Stand.

One 7,000 gallon capacity RP-1 / r Products tank is located at the Alfa 3 Test Stand.

Bravo Test Stand

One 250 gallon capacity spherica tank containing hydraulic fluid is located on the Bravo Test Stand.

One 2,000 gallon capacity spheri al RP-1 (kerosene) tank is located on the test stand.

Two 20,000 gallon steel tanks co taining RP-1 are located on the Bravo Test Stand.

One 3,000 gallon RP-1 waste cat h tank is located below the Bravo Test Stand.

Propellant Load Facility(PLF)

Two government supplied stainle s steel nitrogen tetroxide tanks are located on the roof of the PLF. The capacity of the tanks is 3[illegible]1 gallons each. Spill containment consists of a concrete pad with berm.

One Olin stainless steel monomet ylhydrazine tank with a 300 gallon capacity is located on the roof of the PLF. Spill containment onsists of a concrete pad with berm.

One polypropylene ozonator tank with a 1,000 gallon capacity is located on the south side of the PLF. The tank periodically con ains low levels of monomethylhydrazine. The tank is located on a concrete pad with a berm.

Coca Test Stand Area

Four steel RP-1 tanks are located this inactive test area.

Storage Tank (Underground)

B/204, Plant services

Two metal gasoline tanks, 1,200 a d 10,000 gallon capacity, removed July 1988 and November 1988 respectively.

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B/204 , Plant Services
One metal waste oil tank, 1,500 gallon capacity, removed November 1988.

B/206
One metal diesel tank, 10,000 gallon capacity, removed August 1987.

Across from Alfa-Bravo Fuel Farm Area
One Joors Plasteel Gasoline Tank, 12,000 gallon capacity, double-walled, installed August 1988.

B/207
One metal diesel tank, 1,500 gallon capacity, removed July 1988.

Container Storage Area

Storable Propellant Area

Pressure cylinders and stainless steel drums of propellants in storage at the facility. There are two separate pads, one for storage of oxidizers and one for storage of fuels. The fuels pad contains monomethylhydrazine at this time. The oxidizer pad contains nitrogen tetroxide in 500 gallon containers and various propellants used for R&D. The propellants include chlorine pentafluoride, hydrogen fluoride, fluorine, and others. The two separate pads are concrete, however, no spill containment is available since the surface impoundments have been closed. A plan to install spill containment is in work.

Wastewater Treatment Units

Sewage Treatment Plant (B/515)

This is an inactive sewage treatment plant, last used in 1987. The plant is located in the north-central section of Area II. This sewage treatment plant is a small package activated sludge plant which received an average flow of approximately 4,000 gallons per day from the Area II portion of SSFL. The design capacity of the plant is 50,000 gallons per day. The facility consists of a comminutator, source aeration unit, clarifier and chlorine contact chamber. The wastewater received here consisted of both sanitary sewage and cooling water discharges. The secondary effluent from the plant is discharged to a drainage ditch which conveys the treated water to the Silvernale Reservoir.

Other Waste Handling Areas

Water Reclamation System

A water reclamation system consists of retention ponds, skim ponds, and reservoirs located throughout SSFL. SSFL discharges intermittently up to 160 million gallons per day (mgd) of water to the reclamation system. The system receives discharges from several sources at SSFL including surface water runoff, non-contact cooling water from rocket engine testing, and effluent from the sewage treatment plant located in Areas I and III. In general, water is not discharged off-site from SSFL's water reclamation system because the water is reused for rocket engine testing operations. However, during periods of high precipitation when the water storage capacity of the reclamation system is exceeded, excess water is discharged to either of two outfalls located on the southern section of SSFL. All discharges are sampled prior to release and are regulated under SSFL's NPDES permit.

Area II LOX Plant

A small liquid oxygen production plant used in the 1950s and 1960s. It has been inactive since then. There are unknown sump areas and possible petroleum hydrocarbon soil contamination.

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3. For the units noted in Number 1 above and also those hazardous waste units in your Part A or B application, please describe for each unit any data available on any prior or current releases of hazardous wastes or constituents to the environment that may have occurred in the past or may still be occurring.

Please provide the following information:

a. Date of release
b. Type of waste released
c. Quantity or volume of waste released
d. Describe nature of release (i.e., spill, overflow, ruptured pipe or tank, etc.)

Surface Impoundments

There are five surface impoundments located in Area II at the SSFL. All Surface Impoundments are included in the Part A Application for CA 1800090010. Closure activities are complete. A closure report will be submitted for approval to the DOHS on 20 September 1989. Post closure care for the surface impoundments involves routine monitoring and sampling of surface runoff and groundwater remediation. For sample analysis please refer to the Closure Plans and Closure Report already submitted to the Department.

Storable Propellant Area (SPA)

Two surface impoundments were located at the SPA, SPA-1 and SPA-2. They have not been in use since November 1985. The impoundments consisted of two lined spill containment ponds. The primary use of the impoundments prior to 1985 consisted of spill containment for hypergolic propellants and drum rinsate containment. Chemicals which may have been discharged into the SPA spill containment ponds include monomethylhydrazine, , nitrogen tetroxide, sulfuric acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The only discharges to the surface impoundments after 1985 were surface water from rainfall. The surface impoundments are undergoing closure, and all physical closure activity was completed in June 1989.

Alfa-Bravo Skim Pond(ABSP)

The ABSP surface impoundment was an unlined pond and was used to collect noncontact cooling water and rinsate from rocket engine testing at the Alfa and Bravo Test Stands. The engines tested at these test stands used liquid oxygen and RP-1(high grade kerosene). TCE, freon and isopropyl alcohol were also used at the test stands. The ABSP surface impoundment has not been in use since November 1985. However, since the impoundment was located in a natural drainage channel, surface water continued to collect and pond in the impoundment. Efforts to dry out the impoundment started in January 1988. Water which had collected in the impoundment was sampled, and then discharged into the SSFL reclaimed water system. The impoundment was drained several times prior to and during the closure activities, because the bottom of the impoundment was at the same level as the ground water elevation in that area. Closure activities were completed in February 1989. The closure report was submitted in September 1989.

Propellant Load Facility (PLF)

The impoundment was constructed at PLF in April 1983 to provide emergency spill containment for the Propellant Load Facility which uses monomethylhydrazine and nitrogen tetroxide under an Air Force contract. No spills to the impoundment ever occurred, and the only discharges to the impoundment have been rainwater. Closure activities were complete in July 1987. A closure report was submitted in September 1989.

Delta

The Delta surface impoundment was an earthen pond used for retention of noncontact cooling water associated with rocket engine test firings at the Delta Test Stand. The primary contaminants in the surface impoundment were TCE and associated solvents and propellants, mainly monomethylhydrazine, used as part of engine testing. The only discharges to the

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5. Describe the approximate dates and locations of [illegible]

impoundment after 1970 would be surface water due to rainfall. All closure activities were completed in February 1989. A closure report was submitted in September 1989.

4. In regard to the prior releases described in Number 3 above, please provide (for each unit) any analytical data that may be available which would describe the nature and extent of environmental contamination that exists as a result of such releases. Please focus on concentrations of hazardous wastes or constituents present in contaminated soil or groundwater.

Ground Water Contamination

The past use of trichloroethylene and associated solvents for the cleaning of rocket engines resulted in groundwater contamination at SSFL. The Hydrogeological Assessment Report (HAR), submitted to the Department, extensively characterized groundwater contamination. Rocket engine testing operations were conducted at the Alfa, Bravo, Coca, and Delta areas of SSFL beginning in 1953. TCE was used to clean the thrust chambers of the rocket engines after each test. From approximately 1953 until 1961, approximately 4,000 engine tests were conducted at Area II of SSFL. Although most of the engine testing was conducted prior to 1962, extensive engine testing operations occurred during 1975-1977, resulting in additional TCE releases. Also other releases of TCE have occurred from spills of the solvent during the entire period the solvent was used at the test facility.

Historically, waste TCE and non-contact cooling waters from the rocket testing activities were discharged to retention basins at SSFL. TCE previously channeled to the water retention basins percolated into the ground and resulted in the groundwater contamination. Sample results collected from groundwater monitoring wells indicate TCE concentrations up to 2400 ug/l.

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5. Describe the approximate dates and locations of product spills and releases which have occurred or are recurring at your facility and any cleanup operations which have occurred relative to these incidents.

Alfa-Bravo Test Areas

The following reportable spills occurred at the Alfa and Bravo Test Areas:

Location: Alfa-3 Test Stand TCE tank
Date: 3 Jan 1983
Substance: Trichloroethylene

Two thousand gallons of TCE had leaked from the Alfa-3 TCE storage tank because the tygon sight gauge had broken its lower connection and the hand valve feeding the gauge was open. As a result, the TCE leaked from the tank into the trench and pipe system which deposited the material on the Alfa-3 concrete spillway

The hand valve was closed when the leak was discovered and a new sight gauge was installed. The TCE which had not evaporated was collected in drums for reclamation. The spill did not reach the SSFL water system. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VAPCD) were notified of the spill.

Location: TCE Reclaim Tank, Alfa Test Stand
Date: 12 August 1983
Substance: Trichloroethylene

A leak was noticed at the top of the TCE Reclaim Tank. The tank storage capacity was at its maximum and TCE from engine flushing was causing the tank to overflow. The spilled TCE flowed into a concrete lined spillway that is inactive and dammed off, preventing any flow into the general water system. An estimated 285 - 325 gallons of TCE were spilled from overfilling the tank. The VAPCD and RWQCB were notified of the spill.

Area II Gasoline Tank Leak

Location: Area II Gasoline Tank at Building 204
Date: 7 November 1988
Substance: Gasoline

During tank removal, contaminated soil was found around the underground tank area. The leak was reported to Ventura County Health Department. The tank removal was completed and contaminated soil was removed. Remediation is ongoing.

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Signature and Certification

As with reports in RCRA Permit Applications, submittal of this information must contain the following certification and signature by a principal executive officer, of at least the level of Vice President or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

S R Lafflam
Signature

9/14/89
Date

BNA01373978

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INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Facility Name: Rockwell International Corporation, Rocketdyne Division
Santa Susana Field Laboratory,
Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC)
(DOE owned, Rockwell operated)

EPA I.D. Number: CA3890090001

Location **City:** Simi Hills, Ventura County

State: California

1. Are there any of the following solid waste management units (existing or closed) at your facility:
NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE HAZARDOUS WASTE UNITS CURRENTLY SHOWN IN YOUR PART A OR B APPLICATION

	Yes	No
* Landfill	X	
* Surface Impoundment		X
* Land Farm		X
* Incinerator		X
* Storage Tank (Above Ground)	X	
* Storage Tank (Underground)	X	
* Container Storage Area	X	
* Injection Wells		X
* Wastewater Treatment Units		X
* Transfer Stations		X
* Waste Recycling Operations Under Closure		X
* Other Waste Handling Areas Not Covered Above	X	

2. If there are "Yes" answers to any of the items in Number 1 above, please provide a description of the wastes that were stored, treated or disposed of in each unit. In particular, please focus on whether or not the wastes would be considered as hazardous waste or hazardous constituents under RCRA. Also, include any available data on quantities or volumes of wastes disposed of and the dates of disposal. Please also provide a description of each unit and include capacity, dimensions, location at facility, provide a site plan if available. NOTE: Hazardous wastes are those identified in 40CFR Part 261. Hazardous constituents are those listed in appendix VIII of 40 CFR Part 261.

Landfill

B/056 Landfill

The landfill occupies less than 1/4 acre on the northwestern edge of the SSFL, approximately 300 feet west of B/059. Soil from the excavation of the planned B/056 SNAP facility, which was never built, and the SCTI facility was deposited here. The landfill is immediately northwest of the large hole that was excavated for the B/056 SNAP facility. This excavation has sheer vertical rock sides and is now partially filled with water. This excavation has been surrounded by chain link fence since its construction and contains no hazardous materials. Drums were stored at the top of the landfill. In 1980 and 1981, all 89 drums were removed. These drums were found to contain oils, alcohols, sodium and non-radioactive sodium reaction products, grease, phosphoric acid, and asbestos. Because of the potential for groundwater contamination at the landfill, a groundwater monitoring well was installed in 1985 south of the landfill. The well

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was found to be contaminated with up to 130 ppb of TCE (groundwater monitoring of SSFL groundwater shows widespread TCE contamination resulting from rocket engine testing in the 1950s prior to the implementation of solvent recycling from engine tests). Soil samples taken showed oil and grease up to 1,100 mg/kg.

Storage Tank (Above Ground)

Area IV Fuel Farm

Two diesel tanks with a capacity of 550 gallons each, are located in Area IV near building 641.

Fuel Oil Pump Building

Two 1,500,000 gallon capacity fuel oil tanks are located to the north of building 320. Spill containment consists of an earthen berm.

Building 11 Machine Shop

One propane tank with a 200 gallon capacity is located in Area IV near the Building 11 Machine Shop.

One 150,000 gallon capacity fuel oil tank is located near the building 011 machine shop.

LMFBR Development Testing (B/042)

One denatured ethyl alcohol tank with a 1,000 gallon capacity is located in Area IV near building 042, the LMFBR Development Testing Area. The spill containment for the tank consists of a concrete berm with a dirt bottom.

Component Handling and Cleaning Facility (CHCF)

One 20,000 gallon capacity steel denatured ethyl alcohol tank is located at the CHCF near building 463 in Area IV of SSFL. A concrete lined pond provides spill containment for this bulk alcohol storage tank.

Sodium Component Test Installation (SCTI)

Two 6500 gallon capacity caustic rinse tanks are located next to the regeneration plant.

Two 6500 gallon capacity caustic/acid mixture tanks are located next to the regeneration plant at this facility.

One 500 gallon capacity 97% Sulfuric Acid Tank is located at SCTI.

Two 6500 gallon capacity acid rinse tanks are located near the regeneration plant.

One 1500 gallon capacity 100% sulfuric acid tank is located at SCTI.

One 1500 gallon capacity 20% sodium hydroxide tank is located at SCTI.

ETEC General Test

One 4,500 gallon capacity Sodium Metal Tank is located near building 032, the ETEC General Test Building in Area IV.

Storage Tank (Underground)

B/024

Two steel fuel oil tanks, 550 and 1,500 gallon capacity respectively, were removed in 1987.

SCTI

Two stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tanks, 12,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity respectively, initially installed in 1958. A leak detection sensor has been installed.

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B/032
One steel fuel oil tank, 1,500 gallon capacity, removed in 1988.

B/032
One stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tank, 5,500 gallon capacity, leak detection sensor installed

B/059
One stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tank, 12,000 gallon capacity, leak detection sensor installed.

B/143
One steel diesel tank, 10,000 gallon capacity, removed August 1988.

B/320
One fiberglass diesel tank, 20,000 gallon capacity, initially installed in 1977 and removed May 1988.

B/320
One fuel oil clarifier spill containment tank, 1,500 gallon capacity.

B/356
Four stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tanks, one 13,000 gallon and three 10,000 gallon capacity tanks with leak detection sensors.

B/366
One stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tank, 12,000 gallon capacity, initially installed in 1975. A leak detection sensor has been installed.

B/462
One stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tank, 36,000 gallon capacity, initially installed in 1974. It is an active drain tank with leak detection sensor installed.

B/462
One stainless steel vaulted metallic sodium tank, 35,000 gallon capacity, initially installed in 1978. It is an active feed tank with leak detection sensor installed.

B/459
One steel fuel oil tank, 3,000 gallon capacity, removed in August 1987.

Container Storage Area

Old Conservation Yard

The Old Conservation Yard is located in the northeast section of SSFL Area IV. Aerial photographs show that numerous drums and pieces of equipments were stored there through the 1960s and 1970s. No analytical or inventory information is available on the contents of the drums. There was minimal soil contamination with radioactivity and oils. Cleanup of the radioactive contaminated soil was completed in July 1989. Partial remediation of the hydrocarbon contaminated soil has been performed. Further characterization of the soil is being conducted to determine if there is any additional hydrocarbon contaminated soil in the area.

S.E. Drum Storage Yard

The S.E. Drum Storage Yard was the location of historic drum storage in the 1960s. The storage area is located in southeast section of Area IV near the Area II boundary. An unknown amount of drums were stored in this area, however no additional information is available on the contents of the drums. Soil samples collected in August 1988 were analyzed and did not indicate any levels exceeding Federal or State Standards.

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New Conservation Yard

The New Conservation Yard, across the Service Area Road to the South of the Old Conservation Yard, has been used for storage of used equipment and drums since the late 1970s. Equipment and drums were stored there prior to salvage. Soil samples collected in August 1988 were analyzed and did not indicate any levels exceeding Federal or State standards.

Other Waste Handling

Building 100 Trench

The trench was used during the 1960s for disposal of construction debris and possibly hazardous substances. No file information is available on the inventory of wastes disposed of in this trench. The trench was primarily used for burning construction rubble and demolition debris. The B/100 trench is located in the west central portion of Area IV. Using aerial photos, the trench was estimated to be an oval approximately 75 feet long and 25 feet wide at its widest point. The trench had been backfilled and graded by April 1969. In 1971, during construction of buildings 462 and 463, buildings and streets were built on the former trench location.

Component Handling and Cleaning Facility (B/463)

Currently inactive, this facility was used to clean system components containing metallic sodium. Isopropyl alcohol and/or water were used to rinse the components.

Building 059

This is a former facility for the SNAP (Space Nuclear Auxiliary Systems) program. The basement section of this building is contaminated with cobalt-60. In 1983, groundwater was found to be seeping into the basement. A water management program was then implemented to maintain an inward flow gradient. The leak in the basement has since been located and sealed. Groundwater samples are collected from a standpipe on the west side of the facility. Tetrachloroethylene contamination exists in the groundwater at this facility. The solvent contamination in this area is of unknown origin. Levels have exceeded state action levels. The groundwater is analyzed for both radioactive and chemical contamination, then treated if necessary, and released to the SSFL reclaimed water system.

Sodium Component Test Installation

SCTI is a DOE sponsored program for energy co-generation. Cooling tower water is a main source of input into the NPDES permitted industrial water reclamation system at SSFL. Estimated water flow when SCTI is operating is approximately 400-450 gallons per minute.

3. For the units noted in Number 1 above and also those hazardous waste units in your Part A or B application, please describe for each unit any data available on any prior or current releases of hazardous wastes or constituents to the environment that may have occurred in the past or may still be occurring.

Please provide the following information:

a. Date of release
b. Type of waste released
c. Quantity or volume of waste released
d. Describe nature of release (i.e., spill, overflow, ruptured pipe or tank, etc.)

Old Conservation Yard

Spills from former drum storage in the 1960s and 1970s caused hydrocarbon soil contamination. A portion of the hydrocarbon contaminated soil has been removed. Additional characterization is ongoing to determine if any additional contaminated soil remains in the area. No additional information is available on the materials stored in this area.

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Building 059

Sampling in the area around Building 059, a former nuclear facility (see section 2 for a description), showed some groundwater contamination with tetrachloroethylene. The solvent contamination in this area is of unknown origin.

4. In regard to the prior releases described in Number 3 above, please provide (for each unit) any analytical data that may be available which would describe the nature and extent of environmental contamination that exists as a result of such releases. Please focus on concentrations of hazardous wastes or constituents present in contaminated soil or groundwater.

Old Conservation Yard

Hydrocarbon contaminated soils were removed from the Old Conservation Yard Area in July 1989. Further soil characterization is being conducted to ensure that all contamination has been removed .

Building 059

The tetrachloroethylene contamination at Building 059 is being removed using activated carbon filtration as groundwater is being pumped from the basement of the building. Water was found to be contaminated with up to 540 ppb PCE and 110 ppb TCE.

5. Describe the approximate dates and locations of product spills and releases which have occurred or are recurring at your facility and any cleanup operations which have occurred relative to these incidents.

Component Handling and Cleaning Facility (CHCF)
Location: CHCF, B/463
Date: 1 July 1982
Substance: Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

Approximately 500-800 gallons of denatured ethyl alcohol with water spilled when a tank gasket ruptured. The spill was contained and cleaned up. There were no releases to the SSFL water system.

Sodium Component Test Installation (SCTI)
Location: SCTI
Date: 20 June 1988
Substance: Sulfuric Acid, 20% solution

Approximately 270 gallons of 20% sulfuric acid solution spilled due to a leaking pipe. The acid was neutralized and the resulting wastewater was cleaned up.

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Signature and Certification

As with reports in RCRA Permit Applications, submittal of this information must contain the following certification and signature by a principal executive officer, of at least the level of Vice President or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

> I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

S.R. Lafflam
Signature

9/14/89
Date

BNA01373984

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INFORMATION REGARDI G POTENTIAL RELEASES FROM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Facility Name: Rockwell nternational Corporation, Rocketdyne Division
Santa Su anna Field Laboratory,
Atomics I ternational(formerly Energy Systems Group)
(DOE ow ed, Rockwell operated)

EPA I.D. Number: CAD000(29972

Location **City:** Simi Hills Ventura County

State: California

1. Are there any of the following solid was e management units (existing or closed) at your facility:
NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE HAZARDOUS V ASTE UNITS CURRENTLY SHOWN IN YOUR PART A OR B APPLICATION

		Yes	No
* Landfill			X
* Surface Impoundment			X
* Land Farm			X
* Incinerator			X
* Storage Tank (Above Ground)		X	
* Storage Tank (Underground)		X	
* Container Storage Area		X	
* Injection Wells			X
* Wastewater Treatment Units			X
* Transfer Stations			X
* Waste Recycling Operations Un	er Closure		X
* Other Waste Handling Areas Nc	Covered Above	X	

2. If there are "Yes" answers to any of the ems in Number 1 above, please provide a description of the wastes that were stored, treated or sposed of in each unit. In particular, please focus on whether or not the wastes would be consi ered as hazardous waste or hazardous constituents under RCRA. Also, include any available ata on quantities or volumes of wastes disposed of and the dates of disposal. Please also provide a description of each unit and include capacity, dimensions, location at facility, provide a si plan if available. (NOTE: Hazardous wastes are those identified in 40CFR Part 261. Haza ous constituents are those listed in appendix VIII of 40CFR Part 261.)

Storage Tanks (Above Ground)
PDU Area

Two storage tanks are located in t s area(Site plan is attached). The system was used for a coal gasification study in the 1970s and i currently inactive. The facility is scheduled for decommissioning in the near future. An e timate on the decommissioning costs is currently being prepared for the Department of Ene gy to provide funding. The tanks contain "green liquor", a by-product of the coal gasificatio studies. Sample results are attached (Enclosure 5). The system will be dismantled and dispos d of in accordance with environmental and safety requirements, and will be completed by th e end of 1991.

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